

NO - 2 - 64

# GUN TALK

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE  
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.



# SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961  
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational, and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collecting of firearms and research into their history. Membership open to any reputable person.

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GUN TALK is published quarterly by the S.G.C.A. for the benefit of its members. Dues are \$4.00 per year, payable each January to the Treasurer.

Address all correspondence to:

Saskatchewan Gun Collector's Association,  
P. O. Box 1334,  
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

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EDITORIAL

I well remember the founding meeting of the S.G.C.A., more than three years ago, and still remember some of the comments that were made by various collectors at that time. The outstanding complaint against collectors groups seemed to be that you would no longer be able to buy guns cheaply, and that the price of guns would skyrocket.

The favourite pastime of the originators of this complaint was buying a gun for \$10.00, then running home and looking it up in a dealer's list from the U.S.A. and finding it was worth \$100.00, a clear profit of \$90.00, IF YOU COULD SELL THE GUN FOR \$100.00.

As a fairly new collector I fell into the profit looking up group and it soon became apparent that even if you had a gun worth several thousand dollars you still had to find the person with the money to buy it. In the group of collectors that I travelled with, anything over \$2.84 was just a rumor.

Times have now changed with the collectors being organized, and guns and various other collecting sidelines have a ready and available market. The fact of the matter is that if you locate a desirable and valuable arm you have no trouble selling it at a fair market value and pocketing the difference. How different from the early days when you had to hang it on the wall and say, to everybody who would listen "it's worth a lot of money if I could find a buyer". There was always the alternative of selling the arm to a dealer in the States, but it is difficult to deal by correspondence, and they would accept only the most unusual and rare item, and then only at a greatly reduced price.

Guns now have a value, thanks to gun collectors groups and associations. If you have duplicates in your collection they can be sold or traded quite readily, and at a reasonable price.

I will say that the price of guns has gone up, but what hasn't. It also means that the guns on your wall are more valuable, and can be converted to cash. There is no sense in having a wall full of guns, and go to sell them and find that the only value that can be placed on them is by the pound as scrap metal. If gun collectors groups and the S.G.C.A. have done nothing else, we have stabilised the collecting hobby, and have made your investment in arms safe.

E D I T O R

SASKATCHEWAN GUN  
COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 3, 1964

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Original Bank Balance \$201.65

Receipts:

Memberships	606.00
Over-payment	1.25
Gun Shows	106.59
Crests	29.00
Advertising	15.00
GUN TALK sales	8.50
	<hr/>
	\$967.99
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Expenditures:

Gestetner Machine	205.25
News Letter & Office Supplies	287.77
GUN TALK	111.71
Printing	44.01
Crests	31.50
typing	4.00
Misc. (Incl. \$50 gift)	97.47
Bank Charges	5.50
Balance in Bank	169.13
Cash on Hand	11.65
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	\$967.99
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R. E. Hill,  
Treasurer,  
S G C A

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ON THE COVER: - Two of our Indian friends at the Moose Jaw Muzzle Loading Shoot. Chief "Crazy Horse" Dobrescu and his partner, Chief "Insane Bull" Hill. Had a hard time keeping this pair out of the fire-water and preventing an uprising in the prairies.

# THE MEMBERS Write

Viceroy, Sask.,  
April 14, 1964.

Editor,  
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir:

Regarding your letters on Firearms Legislation, I was in England about three years ago for a short visit. I went into a gunsmiths looking for something good, I settled for a .22 B.S.A. and old style but in good shape for £1 (\$3). The gunsmith would not sell it to me until I had a police permit for purchase, a permit to carry it, a permit to buy ammunitions, and I suppose a permit to take it out of the country. One must also have a landowners permission to shoot on his land or buy the shooting rights on a tract of land. When owning a rifle the police call on you now and again to confirm you still have it. Let us hope we never have such stipulations here.

Regarding your article on the Webley 38. I was issued one during the last war. With that gun in my hand I was willing to take on the Japanese army single handed. For some unknown reason all Webleys were withdrawn and we were issued 38 Smith & Wesson with which I may add, I couldn't hit a barn door.

Yours truly,

Maurice V. Winton.

Nice to have your comments on Gun Legislation in England, hope that things never reach that stage here. Also appreciate your views on the Webley 38. I knew that of our readers we would be able to get at least one Webley fan. EDITOR.

Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Ass'n.,  
Box 1334,  
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed membership. I am also interested in next years membership and when major meetings are held. Thank you.  
R. J. Stevens, 80 - 22nd St., Toronto 14, Ontario.

#####

Dear Mr. Osipoff:

This is to express my thanks for the complimentary copy of GUN TALK which I received today and also to express my pleasant surprise to see my name listed as a dealer in collectors cartridges.

I certainly enjoyed reading your association's paper and I am enclosing my check to cover a year's membership and subscription.

Also enclosed is a copy of my lists for your kind perusal. I would appreciate a plug in your paper the next time it goes to press in regard to the lists.

I failed to note the cost of running ads in your classified section. However, I would greatly appreciate it if you would be so kind as to run the following ad in your paper the next time it is published.

You may bill me for the above at your convenience. F. W. Clickner,  
510 Meadowlane Rd., Dearborn, Mich.

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Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a membership for 1964. I hope to take in your show in August. H. C. Sleeth, 26 King George Rd., Brantford, Ontario.

#####

Nice to have three more members in the fold. Would very much like to see you fellows at our show on August 23rd in Regina. All ads are FREE FREE FREE in the SWAP SHOP. EDITOR.

June 17, 1964,  
P. O. Box 247,  
Herbert, Sask.

S.G.C.A.,  
P.O. Box 1334,  
Regina, Sask.  
Att'n: F. Osipoff, Editor.

Dear Fred,

In the Christmas issue of Gun Talk; the copy I received in March, or was it April....anyway, there was a copy of the letter to our solicitor from the Attorney General with reference to obtaining a permit in Form 42.

I took this copy of GUN TALK, along with my S.G.C.A. membership card and registration certificates to the R.C.M.P. detachment in Swift Current and requested a Form 42. I explained what it was all about; however, they evidently were not familiar with this new procedure because all I got was the old "icy-eyeball" routine and a fistfull of CC44's for the trip to the show at Saskatoon. "We do not issue Forms 42 to just anyone, you know", or words to that effect. However, after some discussion they agreed to look into the matter. So I left them my copy of GUN TALK along with my business card; they already had a list of my guns along with my registration number; picked up my CC 44's (Halitosis is better than no breath at all) and left.

About two weeks later the R.C.M.P. from Morse stopped by and informed me that my form 42 was waiting for me in Swift Current. The body of it reads as follows:-

"This permit authorizes Jay ABELL, of Herbert, Saskatchewan, to have any Firearm registered to JAY ABELL elsewhere than in his dwelling-house or place of business for the purpose of participating in authorized club activities, target practice or display purposes within Saskatchewan. "This permit is valid during the period ending December 31, 1964." Issued May 1, 1964.

Signed by Insp. K. M. Lockwood,  
Commanding Swift Current S./ Division.

The wording of this permit is the best I have encountered so far as it fully covers any conceivable situation I might run into while participating in S.G.C.A. activities. In fact, it could very well be used as a model for permits to be issued to other S.G.C.A. members in the future; some permits that I have seen have been very poorly worded to say the least.

Should also like to mention at this time that I think that GUN TALK is one hell of a fine magazine and I have really enjoyed reading each issue as it appears.

I remain, gun-collectingly yours,  
Jay Abell.

Fred Osipoff,  
2665 Winnipeg St.,  
Regina, Saskatchewan,  
June 25, 1964.

Mr. Lloyd Dobrescu,  
President, S.G.C. A.,  
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Dear Lloyd:

This letter will advise that I will not be able to fill the position of Secretary of the S.G.C.A. and the position of Editor of GUN TALK, in the next year. I will, of course, continue in this position until after the election of officers at the Summer Gun Show in Regina, on August 23rd.

It is with deep regret that I send this letter to the Executive, but I find that time committments no longer enable me to carry out the work that is necessary in an organization such as ours.

I wish it to be known that I am not leaving for any personal reason, as all members of the S.G.C.A. are considered by me to be my personal friends. The S.G.C.A. is at an all time high and it can do nothing but grow.

I would be most honored to be placed in some lesser position on the executive and I will always be an active member of the S.G.C.A.

Personal Regards,

Fred Osipoff, Secretary,  
S G C A

Cheyenne, Wyoming,  
May 26, 1964.

Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.,  
Box 1334,  
Regina, Sask.

Gentlemen:

Find enclosed my cheque in the amount of \$4.00, accompanied by my application for membership in your organization.

You asked how I found out about you. There was a write-up in the NMLRA magazine "Muzzle Blasts", so, after also hearing some talk about the fine points of you and yours down at the National Muzzle Loading shoot in Friendship, Indiana, last fall, I decided yours would be a good outfit to belong to. This especially true, since we were planning (and did) a move to Wyoming.

My family and myself intend to get up to some of your shoots and gun shows whenever we get settled down here.

I am sure you would be welcome at the various gun shows throughout Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. We really have an enjoyable time, "chewin' the fat", swapping and other horse tradin'. Incidentally, could anyone briefly fill me in on whats what, with crossing the border with guns, bent on swapping and trading, etc.,?

Sure enjoyed your issue of "Gun Talk". Well done, and I am looking forward to the next issue.

Best Regards.

Yours very truly,  
(sgd.)

Donald E. Nichols,  
5102 Sagebrush.

P. S. I am a Winchester Collector, so would like to hear from Winchester fans, and, I shoot the old black powder (muzzle-loaders). I have a new ML rifle, made by Joe Kost of Lancaster, Ohio.

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Welcome aboard Donald, and hope that you will be able to attend some of our shows. How about it you Winchester fans, drop a letter and let him know about your trading stock. EDITOR.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Editor:

After a quick audit it seems that our little show was to end in the black. I haven't been in touch with our local fellows yet to get their opinions nor anyone who attended, but the general feeling seemed to be encouraging. The only rough spot was the social at Unicorn, when one of the guests had to be turned away upon arriving after the doors to the building had been closed. I sincerely hope this has been explained and straightened out to everyone's satisfaction.

I don't know if anyone was singled out to write up the show for Gun Talk, but I'm sure someone could fill in the details for Fred to use. Two or three things I was disappointed in may have been from result of the sportsmans show falling on almost same dates, and the hockey game. The guests at the social seemed to come slowly and later than expected and an orchestra would have livened up the party, but would have made it a little harder for wheeling and dealing. Weeks ago, when the arrangements for the mess were made, I was assured the orchestra would be in attendance, don't know where it got fouled up.

Two of our \$5.00 commercial tables didn't come on account of the Sportsman's Show, and a table of the Fish and Game League was expected but didn't arrive. The owner of the Suburban was happy, and said if we needed more space next year, we could open up the L shaped part of the hall (where we ate). Maybe cartridges and auction or something could use the space a little separated from the rest of arms displays. Maybe we could have a little more room between tables etc.

Pres. Lloyd said he would like to come up to our next get together or local meeting to represent the ex. I thought this was a very nice offer. I would like to hear all sides of what the executive thinks of our Saskatoon efforts for shows. Well that's about enough for now until we hear some more reports. Here is a statement:

<u>Receipts</u> - 28½ Tables @ \$2.00	57.00
(Berneys Hdwe.) 1 table	<u>5.00</u>
	<u>62.00</u>

<u>Expenses</u> - Hall Rent	30.00
Prize plaques	9.68
Rope	2.47
Commissionaire	5.00
Ladies social	<u>12.00</u>
	<u>59.15</u>
PROFIT	<u>59.15</u>

Received from Raffle	<u>2.85</u>
	<u>7.85</u>
Total Balance on hand.	<u>10.70</u>

Best Regards,  
Les Smith.

411 Isabella Street E.,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

The President,  
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors' Assoc.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Lloyd,

I cannot find words to describe the thrill that was mine when your bouquet was delivered to me on Saturday.

It is a most beautiful arrangement of 'mums', glads, and carnations, and reached from one end of our coffee table to the other. I do wish you could see how lovely it is.

Thank you so very much. Your kind thoughtfulness shall never be forgotten.

Sincerely,

Madelene Smith.

As some of the members know, a floral present was sent to Madelene as thanks for looking after the fairer sex at the Saskatoon Gun Show. EDITOR.

REELY \* BIG \* GUN SHEW

  REGINA  

 AUGUST 23 

REGINA PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
2311 - 12th Ave., Regina, Sask.  
May 6, 1964.

Const. F. Osipoff,  
Police Department,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for presenting the Library with four issues of your magazine "Gun Talk". We would appreciate receiving future issues.

May we congratulate you on publishing such an interesting magazine.

Yours very truly,

Marjorie R. Dunlop (Sgd.)

Marjorie R. Dunlop,  
Chief Librarian.



CHIEF "INSANE BULL" AT MOOSE JAW.

## MY CANADIAN PERCUSSION

by L.E. Dobrescu

It was a lucky day for me when a fellow collector led me to the doorstep of the owner of a Canadian Percussion rifle, a R. W. Soper, Serial No. 857.

After several 90 mile trips, I was able to pry the gun loose from the only owner this gun ever saw. The elderly gentleman in his late 80's related several times how he remembered his father making several trips into London, Ontario, while his very good friend Mr. Soper was working on a special gun for him. The special efforts Mr. Soper put into this 38 caliber target rifle were not in vain, because the Peebee family cherished this gun with their lives. It was never fired unless it was cleaned, reloaded and put away. The browning on the 32" barrel is about 95% original. The Kentucky style stock is about 80% original, with brass and german silver trimmings.

Along with the gun I got the original round ball mould, a brass Soper made conical mould, a R. W. Soper stamped powder flask and a ball starter for the end of the barrel. All items were very well kept and in excellent condition.

R. W. Soper was the son of Philo Soper, brother to William H. Soper, Gun Makers in Canada from 1849 to the 1880's.

In 1860 Philo Soper, working out of the family's Dominion Gun Works on Dundas St. in London was commissioned to make a rifle to be presented to the Prince of Wales on his Tour of Canada by the City of London. This gun is now in the Royal Collection housed at Sandringham, England.

### PRINCE OF WHALES GUN

The french polished stock is of figured walnut, with a cheek piece, and checkered at the grip. The butt-plate, trigger guard, patch box and the barrel key escutcheons are of engraved steel.

The front sight is a very fine bead. The rear barrel sight is the standard type of adjustable "V" while the tang is fitted with a peep sight adjustable for both windage and elevation.

A stoary has gained acceptance about the Prince of Wales gun which states that after Soper made the presentation piece, he made a number of others like it for sale at premium prices. Possibly, there is some truth in the tale although there is no evidence to justify it. The story was probably founded upon a letter from Caleb Wheeler of Chatham, to the Editor of Rod and Gun in Canada in 1916. Wheeler described his rifle as -

"one of a pair made at London, Ontario, in 1860, by Philo Soper, who was rated by pioneer sportsmen to be the best gunsmith in Upper Canada and quite the equal of the best to be found anywhere. The then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, made a tour of Canada in 1860, and the towns and villages he visited vied with one another in presenting him with appropriate

souvenirs of his visit. In anticipation of this visit, a Citizen's Committee was formed at London, Ontario, to procure a suitable present. It was decided to commission Soper to make the best sporting rifle he could turn out regardless of expense. Soper declined to risk his reputation for perfect workmanship on a single chance, but offered to exercise his utmost skill in making two rifles, of which the committee might select one for the presentation, and dispose of the other as they might, he to be paid 100 pounds sterling for the pair. The late Col. Askin, of London, agreed to buy the one not selected, and Soper was told to do his best. He made the two rifles as nearly alike as possible, except that the stock of one was of curly maple, and that of the other of figured black walnut. Probably because it was unique and more distinctively Canadian, the rifle with the maple stock was selected and duly presented to the prince."

This last statement is obviously incorrect and may cast some doubt about the whole story. Wheeler continued:-

"The rifle is 4 feet in length overall, and weight exactly 10 pounds. It balances 1 inch back of the forend tip. The heavy barrel is 32 inches long, octagonal except for an inch at the muzzle where it is nearly rounded down to admit of the use of a "false muzzle" and bullet starter. On the under side the forging is neatly tapered down into a sort of deep rib which carries the two ferrules which keep the brass-tipped hickory ramrod. The octagonal angles are chambered with a rounded bead at the bottom of each channel. The flat surfaces project slightly over the grooves, forming on the top face a seat for sight bases with dove-tailed grip which may be shifted as desired. The front sight is a "globe" or hooded "pinhead", the rear barrel sight is practically the same as the present day "factory" sporting rear sight. The breech block which engages the lug-hook at the end of the barrel forms a sort of extension 3 inches back on which was mounted a peep sight.

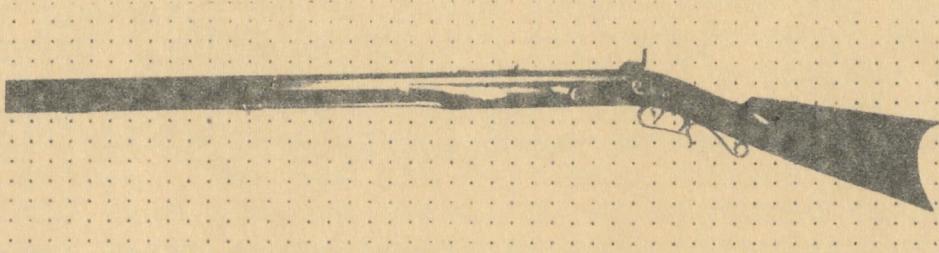
The caliber is about .40, with a smaller powder-chamber, the breech being of the patent type. The muzzle is slightly funnelled by the tapering down of the lands. There are 8 grooves of about the same width as the intervening lands. The twist is right-handed, about 1 turn in 48 inches, a "lead" which many of the old-time gunsmiths used in all the rifles they made, whatever the caliber.

The lock is of the regular percussion type and of the best grade. The trigger is single, nearly straight, with a ball-headed screw close behind it for regulating the trigger pull. A keypin inserted in one of the four holes in the ball head will give the screw a quarter turn at a time. The trigger-guard is broad, with a finger-grip spur behind it and a curving loop down the slender grip which gives a pistol grip effect.

The stock is of beautifully figured Canadian black walnut, finely carved and polished. The forend and butt-stock are in one piece, 28 inches in length. The grip is finely hand-checked, but the forend is not, its inch-long silver tip and

the two oval silver loop-bolt escutcheons on each side being its only decoration apart from the fine finish of the fine wood. A silver scroll-plate on the left side forms an escutcheon for the lock-screw, and there is a silver shield on the top of the grip. The butt is elaborately carved to form a cheek-plate on each side. Set in each cheek piece is an oval silver plate in which is inlaid a smaller gold oval name plate. That on the right side bears the name of the original owner, D. M. Askin; the one on the left side the name of the present owner, C. Wheeler. The butt-plate is steel, deeply incurved like the Swiss type of butt. It extends along the top and bottom of the butt for 3 and 4 inches. These tips are engraved and ornamented with inlaid gold tracings of ornamental design. The drop of stock is continuous,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " at the comb of the butt,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " at the heel. The trigger reach is  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The barrel is ornamented with 3 bands of inlaid gold around the breech, and a conventional design on the breech block. A narrow gold plate inset 3 inches in front of the breech bears the name of the maker, Philo Soper. The accessories consist of a double mold which casts round and conical bullets, a "false muzzle" and wooden bullet-starter or plunger, and a steel bullet swage, all of exceptionally fine and accurate workmanship, forming with the rifle itself, a complete outfit which is an interesting exhibit of the best work of a master craftsman.

You will notice from the photo of my gun that many of the features of the Prince of Wales gun were adapted to my gun. Also my gun has a screw in tang peep sight and a double set trigger. I am very proud of my R. W. Soper as it holds down one of two spots on my mantel.



PICTURED ABOVE IS THE SOPER RIFLE FROM THE L. DOBRESCU COLLECTION

## BAYONET COLLECTING

by Norman Miller

No collection of military shoulder arms is complete unless it contains a matching bayonet for each specimen. In fact, bayonet collecting in itself can be an interesting challenging and an absorbing hobby. There are enough types and variations available to build a sizeable collection with the added advantage of requiring less space and being easier of the family finances than firearms collecting.

Bayonets can be divided into three basic types, segregated as to the method of attaching to the firearm. The earliest, known as plug bayonets, were simply a knife, short spear, or other pointed instrument thrust into the barrel of the firearm for use in close quarter combat, effectively sealing the gun against further firing until the plug was removed. Modern counterparts of this type of bayonet are those made for the French MAS 1935 rifle, the German F. G. 42 and the old Springfield rod bayonets. These bayonets are not inserted into the muzzle, the rifles have a special fitting in the form of a hole in the nose cap or under the barrel into which the handle of the bayonet is inserted and locked.

The second type is the socket bayonet. These have a slotted band which fits over the muzzle of the gun and is locked into place by turning the bayonet band to lock behind the front sight or a special lug machined on the barrel. This method has been carried into the present day by the Russian Moisin Nagant and was revived in World War II with the British and Canadian Lee Enfield No. 4 rifle. A large proportion of the early muskets and large bore black powder rifles were fitted with bayonets of this type.

The third and most common type of bayonet has a slot milled into the handle, equipped with a spring catch. This slot fits over a stud in the nose cap or barrel of the rifle and locks the bayonet into place when the catch passes over the stud or fits into a notch made for the purpose. Most of these bayonets are also equipped with a ring in the upper arm of the cross piece, which fits over the barrel ahead of the front sight, for greater security. Bayonets of this type include those for the British S.M.L.E., U. S. Krag and 1903 Springfields, and the German Mausers, although most bayonets for the German 98 Mauser and the Norwegian Krag rifle have no barrel ring.

The length of bayonets varied with the times and notion, from those with blades 30 inches long to one I have in my collection, a German combination trench knife and bayonet for the 98 Mauser with a six inch blade. In the old days the fashion was for a long gun with a very long bayonet to give more reach. The gun being considered more of a bayonet handle than to shoot with.

The modern trend is just opposite, short handy rifles with bayonets having blades not over 10 or 12 inches long. Some made today for British small arms and the new Canadian F. N. Rifle have the size and appearance of hunting knives.

Blades were made in every shape imaginable, short, wide, trowel shape, long, thin needle point, butcher knife type, saw edged blades and dagger points. Some blades were round in cross section, others flat, oval, diamond shaped, 3 or 4 cornered and sharpened on both edges.

Early bayonets were broad and heavy, for use as a shot sword on occasion. Even most German bayonets used in World War I had wide points. Makes me wonder how they penetrated through the heavy belts, cartridge pouches, respirators, etc., carried by the well dressed soldier in that conflict. Army instructors of that period taught one to point at the unprotected throat, however, that was not always possible.

Probably the most deadly efficient bayonets in my collection is one made for the Belgian model 1889 Mauser. It has a slim blade 17½ inches long, tapering from 7/8" at the base to 5/16" near the tip, where it tapers to a sudden point, perfectly designed, in my estimation for penetrating the mass of equipment carried by the modern infantrymen.

Bayonets, as with other small arms, reflected the conditions under which they were manufactured. Pre 1914 bayonets show good finish and are made of excellent materials. Some made in Germany for export to South America look as if they came out of a jewellery store, highly polished blades, shiny brass or chrome grips and glossy black metal sheaths.

Swiss Norwegian and Swedish made bayonets are also beautifully finished, while pre World War I U.S. and British bayonets are almost their equal. A lot of bayonets manufactured during World War II are crude in comparison, featuring rough Parkerized blades, fabricated hilts, and pressed steel or moulded plastic sheaths, while the best of them show insufficient polishing and sloppy workmanship.

The variety of bayonets is almost endless, it appears that every model of military rifle ever manufactured had to have a different bayonet, sometimes more than one. The Germans went all out in bayonet design and manufacture during the 1914-18 fracas. No less than 40 variations exist for the Model 98 Mauser rifle alone. Blades range from 7 to 21 inches in length, some have barrel rings, most don't, early ones have wooden grips, late wartime manufactured ones have all metal grips. They had saw bayonets, trench knife bayonets, dress bayonets and even adapted obsolete and captured bayonets to fit their rifles. Blade shapes range from the long graceful 21" blade N.C.O.'s model to the dagger like trench knife combination. The wicked looking saw type was carried by engineer troops and, contrary to popular belief, was used to cut down the wooden stakes of the Allied barbed wire entanglements. The Allies used wooden posts in their barbed wire defences while the Germans used steel stakes with a corkscrew end. The truth is German troops were reluctant to use saw bayonets in combat, they were too hard to withdraw.

British and U. S. Bayonets were fairly well standardized. All bayonets for the Lee Enfield series of rifles up to the No. 4 are similar, varying only in the length and shape of the blade. All makes of the S.M.L.E. take the same bayonet, while the earlier Lee Metfords

and Long Lee Enfields have identical bayonets. In 1940 the British adopted the spike bayonet for use on the No. 4 Lee Enfield rifle. It was cheap and easily produced but homely for dress parade purposes, therefore, after 1945 Britains went back to the blade type, which makes for a handsomer bayonet. A future article will describe more fully the various bayonets for British service rifles.

United States bayonets are interchangeable insofar as those for the U. S. Krag, U. S. Springfield 1903 and Garand rifles are concerned. The only variations are in blade lengths from 16" for the original Springfield bayonet to 10" for the Garand bayonet. Finishes varied too, the old Krag bayonet sported a polished blade and wooden grips while the 1941-45 versions of the Springfield and Garand bayonets have Parkerized blade and fibre grips. Early U. S. bayonets came in all shapes, socket type with every conceivable form of blade, the oddest being the short trowel shaped one for the 1873 Springfield.

French bayonets for the Lebel and Berthier rifles are out of the ordinary, very long and thin needle blades, round in cross section with 4 deep flutes milled lengthwise the full length of the blade. While scorned by the Germans, the French must have liked this type of bayonet as those for the M.A.S. rifle adopted in 1935 have the same blade, only shorter and thinner, not much bigger than knitting needles.

Russian bayonets for the Moisin Nagant rifles follow the French design but are shorter than those for the Lebel and Berthier rifles, however, the blades are thicker and have a screw driver point.

Oddities among bayonets are the trench knife-bayonet combinations as made for the German 98 Mauser rifle in World War I and made by the U.S. in World War II for their new M I carbine. Dual purpose weapons about as cute as a cobra. The British No. 7 bayonet for the No. 4 rifle has a rotating grip, can be used as a knife, or by merely turning the handle half a turn, will fit on the No. 4 rifle for use as a bayonet.

The Italians had a few odd-ball ideas, they made a rather nice little knife bayonet for the Model 1938 7.35 rifle. It can be left attached to the rifle at all times. The blade can be folded under, into a groove in the handle and stock, like a jack-knife. The 1891 carbine has a bayonet permanently fixed to it on a spring hinge which can be folded back underneath the barrel with the point protected by a groove in the forend. The Vetterli Vitali carbine had a socket bayonet that is carried attached at all times. The fixed bayonet can be removed, reversed and the socket fitted over the muzzle with the blade pointed backwards along the underside of the barrel, with the point hidden in the forend, as on the M 91 carbine.

Another odd bayonet I have is one originally made for the French Gros rifle that has been skillfully altered to fit the Greek Mannlicher. There was considerable remodeling of bayonets to fit other rifles than originally intended for. The Germans, suffering a bayonet shortage in 1914-18, altered old model 71/84 and 88 bayonets to fit the 98 Mauser. They even manufactured a special fitting to go over the barrel of captured rifles, especially French and Russian so that German bayonets would fit on these rifles.

Very few bayonets made by one country will fit the rifles of another, an exception is the Mauser series, bayonets for the German, Polish, Czech, Belgian, Spanish and some others based on the Model 98 rifle, will interchange. Also those for the earlier series of Mausers, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, etc., are similar in design and will interchange, whether made in German, Belgium, Spain, or Mexico.

With modern armoured warfare and automatic weapons, bayonets seem to have lost their place in the scheme of things, in fact, some modern military rifles are being made without bayonet fittings. Just as well, too, bayonet fighting is barbaric and a throwback to the days of the pike and spear.

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# REGINA

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## AUGUST 23

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# OUR CANADIAN WEST

by F. Osipoff

From time to time I have wondered what our Canadian West was really like, as a steady diet of T.V. and movies has given me a fair knowledge of the American West, but it seems to me that up here in Canada it must have been pretty boring. No Billy the Kid or Marshal Dillon, no Dodge City or Tombstone. Why, we were so poor that we could not even afford a river like the Rio Grande for the outlaws to cross.

Alas, one finds himself visioning plump farmers sitting on the porches picking their teeth and watching the sun go down over the mountains while three or four thousand fat cattle graze in the sunset. Yes, the Canadian pioneers must have had a pretty good time of it all, why even the Adult Westerns scorn the Canadian West.

But wait, could it be that our west was only unpublicized and it was not the tame and uneventful era that one thinks it is. It is possible that our own West was just as exciting and untamed as our neighbours south of the Border.

Take heart dear readers, for the Canadian West was probably the wildest place that ever existed in North America. Why, things happened in our west that made Deadwood look like a Sunday School outing. I will herein attempt to trace a brief part of our history with the hope of quelling all rumors that only one west was won, there were two wests, one in Canada and, I understand, one in the U.S.A.

Our west probably had its birth with the Hudson Bay Company. The company moved into our northlands and traded with the Indians for furs and in return gave them the products of civilization, such as guns etc. The company was without competition and prospered and the natives were content. The Canadian West then underwent its birth and things were so uneventful that everybody forgot about it.

But things were not to remain in this peaceful tranquility. South of the border, down U.S.A. way, things were happening. The Federal government in the States decided that it was improper to sell liquor to the Indians, and thus forced a good portion of the citizens in Montana and other western states out of business. With typical American ingenuity the solution was quickly found. An Indian is an Indian, and with this thought in mind the trek northward into Canada was made. While you could not sell liquor to Indians in the States, you could still buy it in the States and sell it to Indians in Canada, and who would ask for passports if the American Indians came across the border to live it up.

Things quickly lost the peaceful air that had settled in the foothill country, and our west was reaching an age of violence and unlawfulness that in this writer's opinion will never again be reached on any frontier. The Hudson Bay Company was no longer without competition. What red-blooded redskin would trade a load of perfectly good furs for anything as useful as a cooking pot when he could get 'firewater' for the same furs?

A good thing is soon heard and the Whiskey trade in Canada was one of the best things that these men had heard of in many a moon. Up across the line was a country that had furs and buffalo robes by the thousands, and an Indian population that would sooner drink than eat. The land rush was on. Whiskey forts sprung up like wildfire and freelance traders travelled in bands about the country.

Forts with such long forgotten names as Fort Standoff, Fort Spitzee, Fort Conrad, Fort Kipp, Fort Strike-out, and Fort Hamilton were the outposts of the Canadian West. Probably the most famous of all the forts was Fort Hamilton though few will recognize it by that name.

Fort Hamilton was built by J. J. Healy and A. B. Hamilton at the forks of the Belly and St. Mary Rivers in 1869, and consisted of eleven log cabins connected together with fencing and arranged in a semi-circle. The original post was not enough like a fort, it would seem, as it was burned down by Indians in the next year. This was no doubt a result of the Indians taking their firewater too seriously.

The lesson of inadequate defences was not forgotten and Fort Hamilton was built anew by William Gladstone, a former employee of the Hudson Bay Company. Out of the ashes of old Fort Hamilton grew the very legend of our Canadian West, a fort so powerful and well built that it was indeed the capitol of all activities in the area. Out of its bowels it spawned a new name. Legend is that a group of mountain men were talking about where they would go for their taste of civilization and one said that he was going into Fort Hamilton to "Whoop-it-up", and thereafter Hamilton was known by the rather dubious title of "Fort Whoop-Up".

Whoop-Up stood unmolested in its time, being built over a period of two years, by a work party of thirty men, and at an estimated cost of \$25,000.00. It was the largest fort between Fort Benton in the south and Fort Edmonton in the north.

The fort was built from logs, and was in the traditional style, in that it was square and had bastions on opposite corners. The walls themselves were the outside walls of shelters that ran the complete sides of the square, and the roofs were packed high with mud, should the Indians again attempt to put the torch to the fort. Two ancient muzzle-loading cannon comprised the heavy armament and rifle holes were cut in the wall at convenient places. The fort was protected on three sides by the rivers and the other side was open, so there was no opportunity to mount a surprise attack. A flagpole was erected and the stars and stripes were struck at the masthead. Population figures of the

fort vary between 100 and 500, and probably a figure of 200 would be accurate.

The tenants of Whoop-Up were the cream of the crop, every freeloader, gunman, and outlaw who found the climate too hot in the states would find a ready and welcome reception at Whoop-Up. There is little doubt that they were Whooping-it-up at Whoop-Up.

Trading was done in a rather unique fashion at the fort. A trader would position himself at a small wicket in the wall of the fort, a tub of whiskey beside him, throw open the wicket and be ready for business, and for every buffalo robe pushed through the wicket a tin cup of whiskey found its way to the eager hands of the hunter. If you were a poor hunter you could always trade off your pony and receive a whole quart of the best firewater this side of the Rockies.

The reason for the wicket arrangement can well be appreciated as the plains Indians were not well noted for their ability to hold liquor, and would soon resort to more easy ways to obtain their high spirits rather than to hunt the buffalo. Attacks on the fort by drunken Indians were a common occurrence, but the fort was so well constructed and defended that it was impossible to take and the Indians would soon give up and go about more peaceful endeavours, like raiding less protected forts.

One may well wonder what form of booze was being fed to the Indians through these wicket openings, and what liquor could be of such an octane to stir the unusually stable Indian to commit the feats that are attributed to him. The liquor that was so carefully doled out was hardly vintage French Wine, but it must be remembered that when the Indian wanted firewater, he meant firewater. If it did not burn on the way down it was no good, even if it was 180 over proof, and aged in wood. I will list a couple of recipes for some of my readers who might be inclined to run off a batch for the next festive season.

- #1. 1 quart alcohol, 1 pound black chewing tobacco, 1 bottle of Jamaica Ginger, a handful of peppers, 1 quart black molasses, boil till peppers and tobacco are dissolved, add water to taste. (I would recommend a twist of lemon peel and serve over crushed ice).
- #2. 1 keg alcohol, bitters, Perry's painkiller, red ink, castile soap, chewing tobacco, add water to taste. (Sounds like a fine drink for mixed company).
- #3. There were variations to the above recipes, such as the addition of blue stone, or any soluble commodity that was handy. For the unimaginative there will always be the simple recipes such as one quart of alcohol to three quarts of water.

There is no doubt that the Whiskey trade flourished and many fortunes were made by the traders from the U. S. A. The hub of all activities

in the States was Fort Benton and the largest single trader was the I. G. Baker Company. The Baker Company was later to become the suppliers of the N.W.M.P., and took over the outfitting of the police and also acted as banker and paymaster for the force. Out of Fort Benton led the only trail to the north, the Whoop-Up trail.

It was to this uncivilized climate that the N.W.M.P. were sent. A more demanding task could not be imagined. A brand new police force being sent to clean up an area that was home to the most desperate criminals in the country. It would be difficult to imagine any company of men who had not tasted battle together, being sent out to tame a country that knew only the law of a six gun, but it was for this purpose the "Mounties" were formed, and it was this task they were assigned.

When the first detachments of the N. W. M. P. reached the foothills there was even confusion as to the exact location of the notorious Whoop-Up. Due to the wrong information, much time was lost in locating the fort, but it was finally sighted on October 9, 1874 by Commissioner MacLeod.

The fort was reached and the Mounties set forth to prepare for a seige. Looking at the fort all was peaceful, much too peaceful for anybody's liking, it stood looking even more impressive and formidable than anyone had thought, and flying above the fort the stars and stripes caught the faint breeze. Preparations were immediately made with two nine pound field guns and two mortars brought into position. Troops were deployed in strategic places and all was in ready, Whoop-Up was to fall.

With all in ready, Macleod and his scout Jerry Potts rode into the breach, and entered the very gates of hell, the first law officers to set foot into the fort on a mission of justice. But alas, not a shot was fired, the fort was abandoned, save for Dave Akers and his squaw, and all concerned ate a meal that was offered by Akers.

Without a shot being fired, Whoop-Up was taken. It seems that the force of mounties was spotted during their wanderings to locate Whoop-Up and the fort was abandoned rather than face up to this determined group of peace officers. It is also apparent that the Baker Company saw the writing on the wall and weighed the possibilities. He would lose the highly profitable whiskey trade, but there was something to take its place, the Mounties would have to be fed and supplied. Discretion proved the better part of valour and the Baker Company laid in a stock of red tunics and became the sole suppliers of the N. W. M. P. for a number of years.

With the capture of Whoop-Up, the west was won, but not tamed, Whoop-Up and the Whoop-Up trail were still to play many important chapters in our Canadian West. This story has been but one part of our history and heritage, and there are many more.

When the adult westerns get to you, simply close your eyes and think of Whoop-Up, Stand-off, Spitzee, Strike-out, and the Whoop-Up trail, and you will be treated to a vision that is ours as Canadians, you will see the Canadian West.

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"When the first settlers came to the Canadian West they met an Indian with the unusual name of 'SKY-BLUE-HORN-SITTING-DOWN- TURNING-AROUND-ON-A-CHAIR'. This is our idea of what the Indian looked like"

# GUN

# LEGISLATION

# SECTION

In keeping with the work of the S.G.C.A. this section is devoted to the anti-gun legislation problem. You will find in this section a copy of the House of Commons Debates for June 3rd, 1964. You will find this interesting I am sure. These reports are the most accurate information available as to what the Government is thinking. They are not rumors, but accurate documents.

Also in this section is a report prepared by our Research Committee on the Gun Legislation problem. This will be a statement of policy and I would ask all members to comment on the report and send in ideas. This report will be presented to the Advisory Committee on Firearms.

By permission of the American Rifleman of November 1940, you will see a plea for guns etc., to send to England. This circular was obtained through the courtesy of Lever Arms Service, Vancouver. It is the best such material I have ever seen and clearly points out the danger of restrictive gun legislation.

EDITOR.

Advisory Committee on Firearms

QUESTION NO. 933 - Mr. Fisher:

1. Is there any committee, of or named by the Department of Justice, designed to advise on the law and regulations regarding the use of firearms and, if so, when was it constituted and who are the members?
2. Is the chief constables association of Canada represented on the committee?

Mr. Favreau:

Because of the wide interest that attaches to this matter I think I should explain the situation in a little detail rather than attempt a "yes" or "no" answer. I should perhaps remind hon. members that I spoke to this matter very briefly in the house on March 9 last in reply to a question from the hon. member for Esquimalt-Saanich.

The firearms sections of the Criminal Code have for a long time been the subject of great interest and representations on the part of those who, on the one hand, think they are not strict enough and those who, on the other hand, think they are too strict.

Early in 1960 an informal committee was set up to study such provisions comprising representatives of the legal branch of the Department of Justice, the Department of National Revenue, the R. C.M. Police and the Canadian association of chiefs of police. This committee has given the matter considerable study as has also the criminal law section of the conference of commissioners on uniformity of legislation in Canada, but no decisions have been reached by the department as to what amendments should be put forward because, mainly, of the conflicting views and representations above referred to. That informal committee has been inactive since last fall and there are no plans for reconvening it. In the meantime my department continues to study these provisions in connection with the continuing Criminal Code amendment program.

I wish therefore to assure all persons who are interested in the subject matter that it is completely open for consideration of any views that anyone desires to place before the department. I hope that, besides answering the question, this reply will serve to quiet the fears that appear to have been aroused that the department intends to recommend far reaching amendments which will have an unduly restrictive effect upon the legitimate activities of sportsmen and antique collectors.

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**SEN  
D  
A GUN  
TO DEFEND  
A BRITISH HOME**

British civilians, faced with threat of invasion, desperately need arms for the defense of their homes.

**THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE  
OF BRITISH HOMES**

has organized to collect gifts of

**PISTOLS—RIFLES—REVOLVERS  
SHOTGUNS—BINOCULARS**

from American civilians who wish to answer the call and aid in defense of British homes.

These arms are being shipped, with the consent of the British Government, to  
**CIVILIAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF HOMES  
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND**

The members of which are Wickham Steed, Edward Hulton, and Lord Davies

**YOU CAN AID**

*by sending any arms or binoculars you can spare to*

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR  
DEFENSE OF BRITISH HOMES**

C. Suydam Cutting, *Chairman*

ROOM 100

10 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RE: Firearms Legislation  
Amendments to Criminal Code of Canada

This organization has over the past few years heard numerous rumors about amendments to the firearms section of the Criminal Code. We have not up to this made any approaches to our representatives in the various legislative bodies for the following reasons. Firstly, we felt we should thoroughly investigate the whole problem from the collectors, the shooters and the hunters point of view. Secondly, we felt that these viewpoints should not interfere with the rights of other citizens and the efficient enforcement of law and order and that any necessary amendments should not deprive law abiding citizens of any of their rights nor make it very difficult or impossible for general police enforcement.

The various reasons, we have discovered, advanced for further restrictive legislation are: -

- i. To reduce crime by making it more difficult for undesirables to obtain firearms.
- ii. To assist in solving crimes by making it possible to trace the weapons used.
- iii. To aid in the apprehension of criminals by making it possible to arrest persons found in possession of unregistered weapons.
- iv. To keep firearms out of the hands of minors, mental incompetents, drug addicts, habitual drunkards, etc.
- v. To help return lost or stolen guns to their owners.

A further argument used by the advocates of more restrictive legislation in answer to objection by gun owners is: -

"you don't object to registering your automobile, so why do you object to registering your guns?"

In answer to these apparently potent arguments it can be said: -

"Registration laws make it more difficult for honest citizens to obtain guns for recreation and personal defence. They do not appreciably increase the difficulties encountered by a criminal in obtaining weapons. As in the case of automobiles most of the firearms used by criminals are stolen. Canadian newspapers have reported over the past few years many thefts (and not just the recent ones in Montreal area) from armouries, naval installations and many other incidents, involving only a single weapon or parts of a weapon, not reported in the press have also taken place".

These facts indicate the fallacy of the statement that gun registration will help in solving crimes by tracing the weapons used. Since the weapon was stolen in the first place, the trail can only lead back to the original owner (armoury, naval base or business from which the weapon was stolen). A citizen who has been away on a business or vacation trip may have his house burglarized and his registered handgun stolen. Later it may be used in the commission of an offence and left at the scene. When the citizen returns he will be met by the police investigators demanding he establish an alibi to prove that he was not the hold-up man.

While the police attitude here seems not unreasonable, consider the position of the citizen who may be taken to the police office, held and subjected to prolonged interrogation and possibly placed in a cell in company of individuals with rather an unsolicitous background. If the law is so concerned with letting a few guilty free rather than convict one innocent man, should it not then be equally concerned with jeopardizing the character of an inoffensive citizen whose crime was obeying the law and registering his weapons as demanded.

No one, in any way familiar with the laws in this country can take seriously the claim that firearms registration will aid in the apprehension of criminals by making it possible to arrest persons found in possession of unregistered handguns. In the first place, Canadian Police have no authority to stop people on the street and "frisk" them or search their homes without a warrant on reasonable and probable grounds. If a policeman has enough legal grounds to arrest a person or search a home, he has enough evidence to warrant an arrest on some charge more serious than possession of an unregistered weapon.

The penalties for murder, manslaughter, armed hold-up, burglary, robbery and similar crimes are far heavier than the penalties which can be imposed under a restrictive firearms law. Proper enforcement of existing laws makes the firearms registration section of the Code a weak secondary charge for trading with the criminal but otherwise a useless appendage to an already overburden enforcement department.

Firearms registration will not keep guns out of the hands of minors, mental incompetents, bank robbers, self styled liberators or similar undesirables any more effectively than similar statutes prohibiting armed robber, insurrection or pointing a firearm.

Firearms registration does help return a few guns annually to their rightful owners but we do not consider the police to be a cheap form of insurance for the return of stolen property. If they are, then why not register jewellery, silver, bonds and many other common items.

The record is quite plain for all to see so far as the firearms registration is concerned. What we now have has not effectively reduced crime. To the proponents of further restrictive legislation we would like to ask them to point out where in criminal statistics

they find reason to believe that further restrictions will lessen criminal activities in their city or province. Such laws have had little effect and here we call attention to New York City and its Sullivan Law.

As for the argument that one "does not object to registering a motor vehicle, so why object to registering your guns?". This can only be classed as a "old smoothy". In the first place, the registration of an automobile is automatic. The provincial government register the car and collects the taxes, and no one questions the right of the citizen to own and operate the car. The whole essence of further restrictive legislation is, as we understand it, to permit the police to say WHO may own a gun. This difference is obvious and vital. And to raise the age limit of one who may hunt with a gun over and above that required to operate an automobile is neither fair or consistant.

The percentage or number of persons killed every year in Motor Vehicle Accidents is far far greater than those killed and injured by guns. After all, a single "error" (deliberate or otherwise) with a firearm will cause only one death but the same single error with an automobile may wipe out a whole family.

In the second place, the defence of a man's home, of his wife, and children or his own life is unaffected by whether or not he owns a car. The ownership of a gun coupled with the knowledge of its proper use enables the honest man to defend those things which are his and which mean more to him than life itself. The right to self protection is a right that cannot be morally taken away from any Canadian citizen. Registration of an automobile and registration of a gun are definitely not in the same class.

Basically, the only reason for the registration of all firearms is to make it possible for political authorities through the police whom they control, to seize such weapons, when in the opinion of such authorities, such seizure is necessary or desirable. Proponents of restrictive legislation will always deny such intentions. More often than not their denial is sincere. They say all they want to do is "know who has the guns and what kind". In the next breath they will admit they do not expect criminals to register their guns.

Now, if criminals are not going to register their guns, the registration list will contain only the names and addresses of reputable law-abiding citizens with a summary of their rifles, shotguns and collectors items, - guns intended for the purpose of recreation or in defence of homes and property. Such a list can be of no use to any authority unless they wish, on some future occasion, to seize those weapons or assess additional taxes which could become burdensome as to cause the good citizens to get rid of their arms.

Thus, guns will be left only in the hands of the crooks on one side and the politically controlled police on the other.

When stripped of all its rhetorical trimmings, this is what stands as the only practical effect of complete gun registration.

In 1937 nearly all European countries had some form of restrictive to very restrictive firearms legislation. At this time Mussolini had controlled Italy for 15 years using the registration records to disarm all who would oppose him.

At this time Hitler was in power for four years and in the Rhur for nearly two and certainly Germany had a restrictive firearms law. Six months later Hitler was in Austria and then Czechoslovakia. Then came Poland, the Low Countries, France, Denmark and Norway and in these countries the registration of all guns did an excellent service for the Nazi hordes. Always the story was the same, a people disarmed by their own police and politicians through convenient lists of the relatively few firearms owners in the files of every city office.

And what happened to England? When she faced the German armies across the channel in 1940 she found herself dangerously low in the capacity to produce arms quickly; and the quantities of guns in the hands of her citizens was small indeed. Her firearms (more restrictive for shotguns and ammunition than the Canadian permit to carry - C.C. Form 42), had dried up the arms industry and decreased the number of gun owners to a negligible amount. The British Acts so curtailed small arms practice that a whole generation was prevented from knowing anything about the fundamentals of firearms.

Simultaneously, the normal market for arms and ammunition was narrowed to almost zero. Insular Britain, once mighty mistress of the seas, was on the brink of national catastrophe. The private hunter, shooter and collector from Canada and America had to come to her aid with weapons for the British Army and all types of small arms - rifles, shotguns, pistols and revolvers, for the police and Home Guard.

The urgency and value of the small arms shipments to beleaguered Britain can best be judged from Winston Churchill's own words in his second volume on World War II, -

"Their Finest Hour": - "The great consignments of rifles and guns together with their ammunition, which are now approaching this country are entirely on a different level from anything else we have transported across the ocean except the Canadian Division itself. Do not forget that two hundred thousand rifles mean two hundred thousand men, as the men are waiting for the rifles. The convoys approaching on July 31 are unique, and a special effort should be made to ensure their safe arrival. The loss of these rifles would be a disaster of the first order.

"When the ships from America approached our shores with their priceless arms, special trains were waiting in all the ports to receive their cargoes. The Home Guard in every country, in every town, in every village, sat up all through the nights to receive them. Men and women worked day and night making them fit for use. By the end of July we were an armed nation, so far as airborne landings were concerned. We had become a "hornet's nest". Anyhow, if we had to

go down fighting (which I did not anticipate), a lot of our men and some women had weapons in their hands. The arrival of the first installment of the half-million .300 rifles for the Home Guard (albeit with only about fifty cartridges apiece, of which we dared only issue ten, and no factories yet set in motion) enabled us to transfer three hundred thousand .300 British-type rifles to the rapidly expanding formations of the Regular Army".

This emerency of war and home defence forcefully demonstrate the folly of unduly restrictive firearms legislation.

An even more brutal power than National Socialist Germany took advantage of firearms prohibition laws and registration to expedite its work of revolution and conquest. The Soviet Union has given barbarous examples of the liquidation of freedom by the "re-integration" of the Baltic Republics and the "liberations" of the Balkan nations. Need any more forceful example be given of the place of firearms in the social structure than the heroic struggle of the Hungarian freedom fighters and in the merciless crushing of this revolt by the Red Army?

To state that the purpose of stringent firearms legislation is the reduction of crime cannot hold water. Expert and unbiased opinion and compelling evidence tend to indicate that the amount of crime in a community is not substantially affected by the relative ease with which a person can obtain a firearm. Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania says in his "Patterns in Criminal Homicide": -

"It is probably safe to contend that many homicides occur only because there is sufficient motivation or provocation, and that the type of method used to kill is merely an accident of availability ..... It is the contention of this observer that few homicides due to shooting could be avoided merely if the firearms were not immediately present, and that the offender would select some other weapon to achieve the same destructive goal. Probably only in those cases where a felon kills a police officer, or vice-versa, would homicide be avoided in the absence of a firearm".

In the "Uniform Crime Reports for the United States" (the Canadian copy was not available to us) published yearly by the F.B.I., a list of factors affecting the crime rate in any community is given. In the ten factors listed firearms are not mentioned once.

With firearms, another very important factor to consider is the economics. According to the Canadian Wildlife Service publication for 1961, \$87,345,935 (Table #9) was spent by hunters when they went after big game, small game and waterfowl. And this very large sum does not include the target shooter, the collector or the predator hunter who is out all the year round. This sum of 87 million is made of ammunition, licences, equipment, accommodation, supplies and transportation.

All this money purchased something to produce recreation and if a private firm or firms were to make such an expenditure each and every

year then no government, no board of trade would or could stand by and see such an industry wiped out so that the job of law enforcement could or might in some way be made easier or to keep a small but vocal minority happy.

Against further restrictive legislation, we pose these questions, which we feel should be asked, of any new amendments to the Firearms Section of the Criminal Code.

1. Is it an enforceable law?
2. For what purpose is the law intended and will it actually achieve that purpose?
3. Could the law be used by an unscrupulous person or party to extend or perpetrate its own power?
4. Is the law really necessary or does it merely contribute to a network of technical restrictions which can make the average citizen or some conscientious sportsman into being an unintentional violator?
5. Is the law an attempt to accomplish by prohibition what can be accomplished only by education and training?

If amendments must be considered we as a group and as individuals feel they should not exceed what we have or the following provisions.

1. Legislation to prohibit the possession of firearms (rifles, revolvers, pistols or shotgun) by persons who have been convicted of a crime of violence, fugitives, mental incompetents or drug addicts.
2. Legislation providing severe minimum or additional penalties for the use of dangerous weapons (include bombs or acid) in the commission of crime.

While there is much more that could be said to substantiate the arguments we have used, we feel that we would only be generalising since we do not know exactly the governments proposed amendments. If it is not out of place to ask we would be grateful to receive a copy or copies of any proposed legislation, at the proper time and before it is fully debated in the House so that we might respectfully submit a brief of our ideas on it.

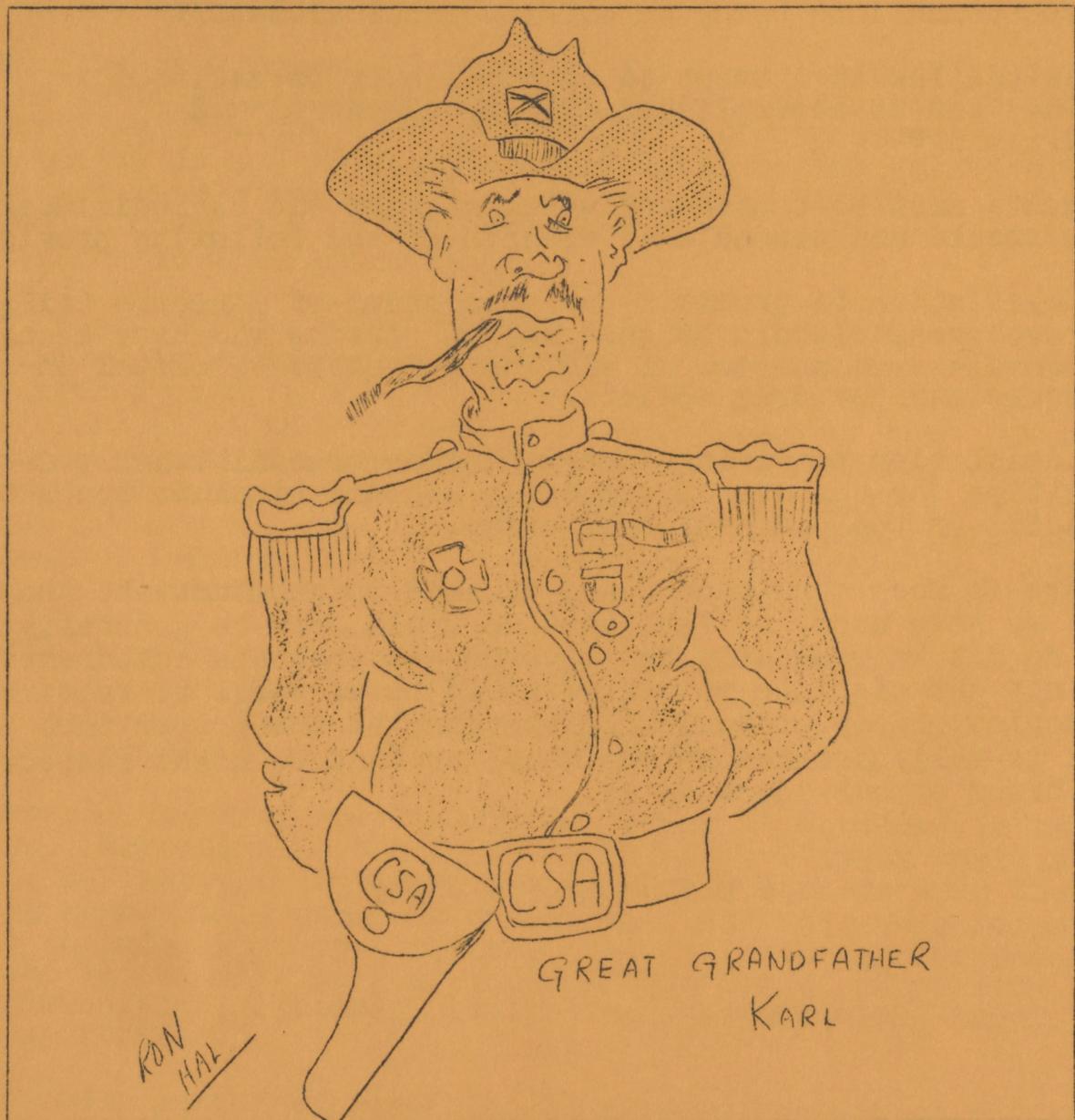
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# THE REAL RIEL STORY

by R. C. Halabura

There have been many stories going around for the last several decades about the Riel Rebellion and someone has even written a book about it but here's some shocking news that'll set you back on your pahook. The names we associate with the scuffle like Louis Riel, Courbeau, Durach, Dusty Miles, etc., are all as authentic as seven dollar bills.

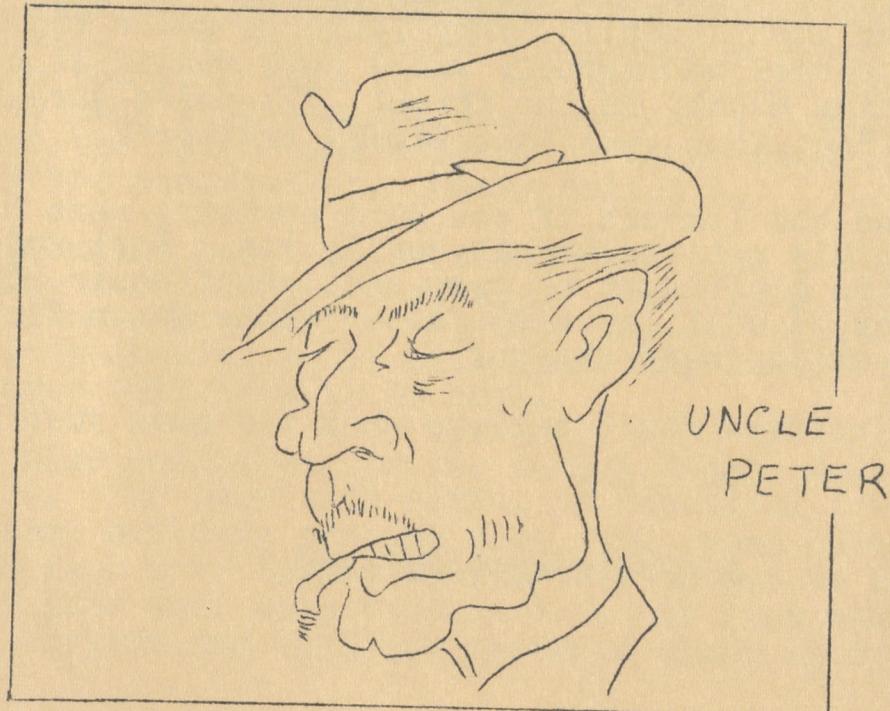
The real figures behind those fictitious names were my great-grandfather Karl, his brother Peter, a New Zealander Kim MacKall and a Hindu by the name of Ahab.



The four men met in the King Edward pub in Saskatoon one July Sunday in 1884. They put together a plan to chase the law out of the Duck-lake, Batoche area and take over the grain marketing board there. There was talk of a hog marketing board going into operation but the Liberal M.P. for the district assured them it wouldn't come across. Well anyway, the four of them got down to serious business. Grandpa Karl's interest in the revolution was mainly the taking-over of the grain market. Uncle Peter liked the idea too but he especially liked the possibility of having an open market for the 15,000 gallons of homebrew he had stockpiled near Smuts. Big Jim realized his chance to build up his beef herd in the lush grasslands and set up a corned beef cannery in Rosthern. The Hindu, well, he just liked tagging along.

Well sir, the first thing they did was to contact the famous machine-gun maker Dr. Gasling. He made them four Gasling guns in .243 Winchester caliber and sold them pretty cheap mainly because there was no ammunition available for them. The men then returned home and began raising an army. By December their offensive numbered five men armed to the eyebrows.

May 6, 1885 the plan went into action. The rebels staged a surprise attack on the Hague ferry catching the operator off guard. After a scuffle which lasted 85 hours the rebels had lost 3 men and the operator still had his ferry. Grandpa Karl and Uncle Peter immediately compiled another attack. This time they would hide their guns in the rushes and not tell the ferry operator that they were going to shoot him and take his ferry. The new plan worked. The two men then piled alfalfa bales (stolen off a truck) around the ferry and mounted the gaslings in each corner. The idea was that when the ferry drifted into the harbour at Batoche scads of people would gather around to see what was wrong. The rest was easy. So, just before nightfall they cut the cables holding the ferry and set off



downriver on the greatest raid in history. Several hours later the ferry rammed into something pretty damn solid. "Must be Croshain's dock", they whispered to each other. Quietly they loaded their Henrys and peeked over the bales. They couldn't see anyone around in the pitch darkness so they decided to postpone the attack till morning just to make it more impressive.

The first rays of sunlight saw our two musketeers readying for the fiasco. Each took a Henry, 1500 rounds of ammo, a Luger and 500 rounds for each, and a few switchblades, handcuffs, tobacco, beads and a typewriter.

Cautiously they again peeked over the bales and that gentlemen is the real story behind our fabulous uprising.

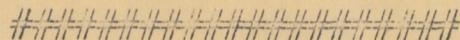
What happened after they peeked over the bales you are all probably wondering.

Well, sir, since the truth is out I may as well tell you. Apparently the hi-jacked ferry drifted downstream to Batoche, past Batoche and all the way to Prince Albert where it struck a piling of the railway bridge there. Karl and Peter tried starting the auxilary motor on the ferry in order to turn it around and head back upstream, but some dirty %\$#&% had pinched the battery during the night. Before they could say dirty %\$#&% some 75,000 R.C.M.P. surrounded them and after several days of fierce combat managed to capture them.

Incidentally, no shots were fired during the historical fight. According to a paper clipping from a gazette of the day, the mounties seated themselves on the riverbank and Karl and Peter confied themselves on their craft. Then the swearing and cussing began. The two sides cussed at each other in every language under the sun and the two Ukrainian heroes undoubtedly would have won if it hadn't been for the one Ukrainian Mounty in the force! "The odds were pretty even", Peter said later, "but then came that %&\$#% traitor"!

According to legend the leaders of the Riel uprising were hanged or something. But that's not the way it really was. Karl and Peter were paid off by the government to keep shut about their adventure. As a matter of fact, I still have the decorations Queen Pictoria pinned on, or was it in their chests.

Now if any of you readers don't believe what you have just read, you don't have to.



# THE SECRETARY'S DESK



It can be seen from the above picture that the Secretary's desk had a slight change of location. No more damp and dismal basements, but in the great outdoors at the annual muzzle loading shoot. More of the muzzle loading shoot will appear in another part of this book.

Looking back over the past few months I see the executive have been busy, busy, busy. The Saskatoon Gun Show was a great success. I could not make the trip this year, but all reports were most favourable. Not too much business was discussed at the gun show, but I did learn that the Editor was awarded an honorarium of \$50.00 for work done for the association. Lucky fellow!

The Moose Jaw Muzzle Loading Shoot was also held and this was indeed a success. The shoot is getting bigger every year and it reflects well on the association that our events are so well attended. When the members stop showing up it will mean that we are not doing the job, and changes will have to be made.

Arrangements have completed for the Annual Summer Gun Show to be held in Regina. The show will almost be identical to last years and we have the same building and the same club rooms booked for the social. This year more tables will be set up and we hope to double the amount of guns that were displayed at our last show. There will be the usual auction and business meetings along with the election of officers.

While on the topic of the gun show it was decided to charge a registration fee of \$1.00 for all members except those exhibiting guns. If you have an exhibit you need not pay the registration fee, but non-exhibiting members will have to pay. This unfortunate move was brought about by the increased expense of the Gun Show. As you are all aware the gun shows have to pay their own way and the rental for the hall will cost the association \$100.00 this year. We thought long and hard on this and feel that any move to a smaller hall would be a step backward for the association, and to raise the rental of tables would also put too heavy a burden on the person who brings guns and actually makes the show. The only alternative was charging admission, but this is against association policy. The gun shows are designed for the members, and not the public. Public admission is restricted to certain hours and the gun shows are held so the members can get together and have a good time, this is as it should be. The executive would welcome any comments on our policy.

Oh yes, the show will be in Regina, at the Grain Show Building in the Exhibition Grounds on Sunday, August 23rd, and the social the night before at the Lantern Room at the Ehrle Hotel, a circular will be sent out.

That just about concludes the business of the Association and we will now see what the secretary has been up to in the past few months. In this department I am about as shocked as anyone. Looking back I cannot recall having taken to the highways and visiting with any of the boys.

It seems that my fingers, having been dipped in gun oil and nitro solvent all winter, were busy in more domesticated ventures, such as planting a postage stamp garden, and sticking a bush or so into mother earth. To think that I would fall to such depths. I did manage to take in a pistol shoot or two, with the latest being in Montana, but no time for collectors on these trips.

While on the subject of mother nature, I am a converted man. The pioneer instinct has finally reached my blood and is surging through me. I bought camping outfit, tent, stove, sleeping bags, the works. I am hitting the trail!

Before the next issue of GUN TALK hits the mail, I hope to have taken a three week trip to Ottawa to visit and shoot at the National Matches, and return through the states, looking up gun collectors all the way. A trip to Prince Albert is in the offing and I hope to make at least one visit to Calgary. I don't know how I will make out as the car that I drive is going to be classified as an antique in two years, but try I will.

Just to get back to Association business I forgot to mention. The S.G.C.A. now has about 170 members. This is the most members we have ever had on our lists. With a little push we can be over 200 members this year and soon call ourselves the largest collectors group in Canada. Our members reach from Nova Scotia and Quebec to Victoria Island, and to quite a few distant points in the U.S.A. A membership list will be published in the fall so a complete list can be sent at one time.

That about wraps up this issue of the Secretary's Desk. Remember, support GUN TALK and the S.G.C.A. IT IS YOUR ASSOCIATION.

## M U Z Z L E   L O A D I N G   S H O O T   A T   M O O S E   J A W

When the smoke cleared from the opening cannon shot the annual muzzle loading shoot, 1964 variety was underway. The cannon was courtesy of Wadena and Company. Without a doubt the Wadena boys really enjoyed the shoot and certainly added a lot of color. They brought a cannon this year, I am scared to think what 1965 has in store.

This year the shoot went a lot smoother than in past years and this was done mostly without the assistance of F. Osipoff. It was observed that the only time Fred moved from his chair under the awning of the tent was to gather another "cool one" or to holler at people through the megaphone. Most of the credit for officiating goes to Jack Stead and Ray King. A fine job by both of them and also for other help that was conscripted as time went on.

As far as variety, one need not travel further than this shoot. Everything from Matchlock up was the order of the day, and things went along well in the antique class until we had the special event of the day. This was the Untouchable match with three of our members shooting sub-machine guns in an impromptu competition. The match was a natural crowd pleaser and was indeed a reflection of the progress of the arms industry.

The competition had many highlights and as I recall it was probably the most interesting match to watch that I have been to. As usual John Livingston shot a storm in the shotgun division along with J. Rorquist. Both men broke four out of five birds on the first attempt and then John went on to break the next three straight to win the match. Jack Stead and Lloyd Dobrescu also tied in the muzzle loading rifle match with scores of 44 and Jack was declared winner by virtue of having shot two 10's to Lloyd's one. Les Green lasted out the balloon shoot, taking on all comers, but had a hard time beating out Jack Stead and Jack Gilling who were both shooting muzzle loaders. Les was shooting a cartridge weapon.

I think that we will have to do something with Ray King, he keeps bringing out the ancient stuff. His matchlock performed very good and I am personally going to check his load next time. He keeps breaking those balloons with that matchlock faster than we could blow them up. Jack Gilling also had a matchlock at the shoot, but was having wick trouble and could not get the gun into action. Just goes to show that you can't trust these modern guns after all. He should be using his hand cannon.

The scores of the match are listed on the following pages.

Muzzle Loading Rifle

J. Stead	- 44	-1st	2-10's
L. Dobrescu	- 44	-2nd	1-10
J. Rorquist	- 40	-3rd	
M. Grunderud	- 39		
E. Lindstrom	- 37		
J. Gilling	- 36		
T. Renwich	- 30		
A. Ellis	- 22		
F. Osipoff	- 21		
L. Smith	- 13		

Muzzle Loading Smooth Bore

M. Tallentire	- 43	-1st
L. Tallentire	- 42	-2nd
R. Phillips	- 37	-3rd
T. Gates	- 35	
E. Love	- 33	
J. Livingston	- 27	

Sporting Cartridges

L. Tallentire	- 49	-1st
E. Love	- 47	-2nd
L. Green	- 47	-2nd (tie)
M. Grunerud	- 44	
T. Dunlap	- 42	
M. Tallentire	- 42	
G. Rogers	- 41	
D. Minor	- 41	
K. Kessler	- 40	
R. Phillips	- 38	
D. Jackson	- 35	
G. Dunlap	- 34	
S. Dobson	- 33	
J. Taylor	- 30	
A. Ellis	- 28	
R. Hill jr.	- 22	
J. Stead	- 22	
A. Brewer	- 22	
A. Dunlap	- 9	
R. Cantin	- 0	

Muzzle Loading Pistol

Jack Stead	- 41	-1st
P. Yarmo	- 6	

Military

E. Lindstrom	- 45	-1st
T. Dunlap	- 44	-2nd
J. Rorquist	- 43	-3rd
R. King	- 41	
D. Jackson	- 38	
D. Minor	- 37	
C. Hapke	- 36	
T. Renwich	- 33	
T. Gates	- 32	
A. Dunlap	- 30	
L. Green	- 21	
L. Tallentire	- 20	
T. Renwich	- 12	
M. Ongey	- 0	

Cartridge Pistol

J. Stead	- 43	-1st
R. Phillips	- 39	-2nd
W. Gilling	- 21	-3rd
D. Minor	- 20	
C. Hapke	- 15	
R. King	- 14	
G. Dunlap	- 11	
R. Cantin	- 5	

Flintlock

R. King	- Match lock
J. Gilling	- Match Lock
L. Dobrescu	- Flintlock pistol
J. Stead	- Flintlock pistol
L. Tallentire	- " musket
M. Ongey	- " "

## Shotgun

R. King - M M H H M  
A. Ellis - M M M M M  
E. Lindstrom - H M M H H  
R. Phillips - M M H M H  
T. Gates - M H M M M  
J. Livingston - H H M H H  
R. Hill - M M M M M  
W. Gilling - M M M M M  
E. Love - M M M M M  
L. Dobrescu - M M H M H  
J. Gilling - M M M M H  
J. Rorquist - H H H M H

## Tie Breaker

J. Rorquist - H M  
J. Livingston - H H H

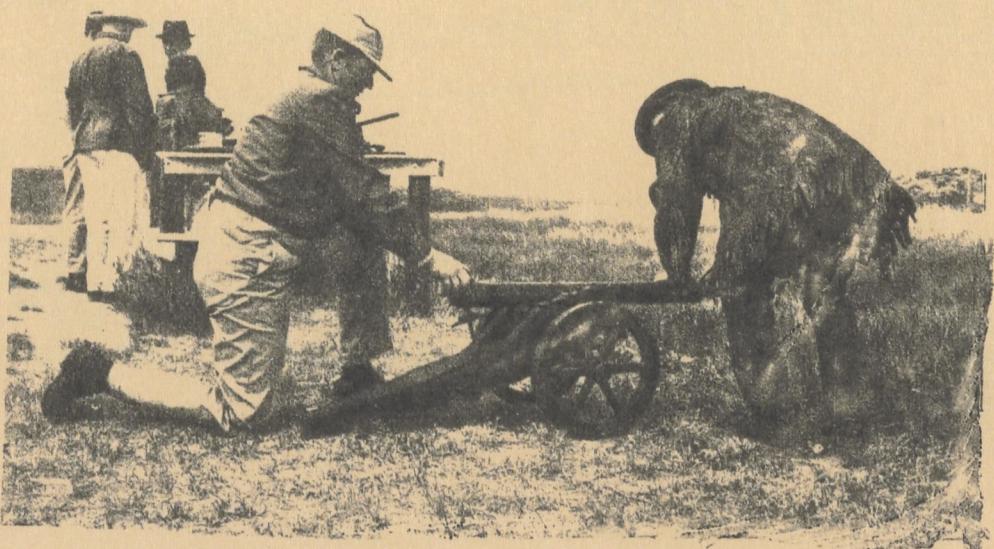
## Novelty

L. Green - 1st  
E. Lindstrom - 2nd  
E. Love - 2nd (tie)

## PICTURES BELOW

TOP: A SHOT OF A FEW OF THE FELLOWS HAVING A GOOD TIME AT THE SHOOT.

BETWEEN: E. LINDSTROM AND J. RORQUIST GETTING THE WADENA SPECIAL READY TO ROAR.



## SASKATOON GUN SHOW

On April 18th I suppose there were a lot of optimists as to whether the S.G.C.A. Gunshow would be a big success or not. Well, by 9 o'clock Saturday, April 18th at HMCS Unicorn (if you found it) you would have been convinced by the turn out that it would be a whopper.

The social that the Saskatoon fellows arranged and put on was a wonderful affair, that everyone indulged in and fully enjoyed.

I felt for a while like the ship was going to sink. I salvaged myself from that problem, and will have to say the social was o.k.

On Sunday out at the cafe, it was quite noticeable that the members who drove hundreds of miles were getting there earlier than the members who attended the Social the night before. But never the less, no one was turned away no matter how late he arrived. Displays were set up, and a short business meeting was held where lapel pins were discussed. A \$50.00 bill was ordered to surrender to Fred Osipoff, and a few minor details were dispensed of in jig-time.

We had a very nice dinner on the premises, then got back to the gun show, which by this time was in full gear. We held a small auction which was handled very capably by Ray King, then the trophy for displays were handed out in this order:-

Best Portray Display -- L. Spence  
Best Hand Gun -- Roy Hanlon  
Best Long Gun -- Jack Gilling  
Best Individual Gun -- Lloyd Dobrescu

The doors were opened and the general public were allowed to come in and see some 1500 items displayed. All 40 plus displaying members were very happy with the complete arrangements right from start to finish, and I am sure everyone will be back next year. Bigger and better things are in store for this association.

WATCH AND SEE AND PARTICIPATE.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** It may be of interest to know that the City of Saskatoon was first set up on the south bank of the South Saskatchewan, and settled by members of the "Canadian Temperance Colonization Society". If they could only see our socials for the S.G.C.A.

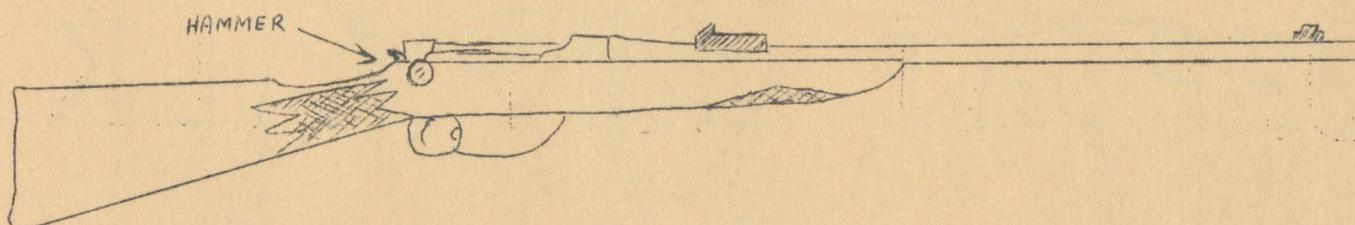
# THE FIRST ROSS

by R. Phillips

The first Ross Rifle was patented in 1893. Sir Charles Ross was only 21, and a student at Cambridge University in England. His interest in firearms went back to early childhood, when he accompanied his father on hunts in the Scottish highlands. At a time when most youngsters are being presented with their first rifle, young Ross was already an accomplished "deer stalker".

He began toying with rifle designs while still in his teens and by 1893, he had worked out the details for a rifle which he patented that year. It was a weird and wonderful affair -- a straight-pull, of course, with a multi-threaded bolt that rotated the bolt head locking lugs into place when the bolt handle was rammed home. The bolt handle was integral with and located at the very front of the bolt assembly. Further deliberation must have led Ross to believe that this particular design was impractical. So far as is known, the 1893 Ross exists only on paper. Ross came up with a much more simple and workable design in 1896.

This was the so-called "hammer model" and was introduced to the sporting world in 1897 as the Sir Charles Ross Pattern 1897 Sporting Rifle. Ross had the rifle manufactured in both Great Britain and the United States. His British agent was none other than the famous London gun maker, Charles Lancaster. In the United States, Ross placed the production of this rifle in the hands of Joseph A. Bennett, of Hartford, Connecticut.



SIR CHARLES ROSS PATTERN 1897 SPORTING RIFLE  
(Hartford make)

Although basically the same, the London and Hartford Rosses differed somewhat superficially. The Lancaster rifle was far and away the finer of the two in appearance. European walnut of the highest quality was used for stocking. The Hartford version was stocked with a plain grade of American Walnut. Both rifles had checkered pistol grips and forends. Where the action of the Hartford Ross was plain, that of the London rifle was neatly engraved. The oval-shaped barrel of the Lancaster product, with its top matted the entire length of the barrel, contrasted sharply with the plain Hartford version. While the Hartford Ross had conventional concentric land-and-groove rifling, the London Ross featured Lancaster's famous oval-bore rifling.

Both rifles were 303 caliber. The Hartford rifle was clip loaded, while the London model featured a detachable single row magazine. Both held five cartridges.

The straight-pull pattern 1897 action consisted of a bolt enclosed in a sleeve with integral handle. Solid, opposed locking lugs were positioned at the bolt head and locked into receiver wells just aft of the breech. Bolt ribs following grooves in the sleeve caused the bolt to rotate, thereby "locking" and "unlocking" the action. Sleeve ribs travelling in receiver ribways prevented the sleeve from rotating during forward and rearward movement.

A rather odd feature of this particular pattern was the hinged hammer, like that found on many earlier American rifles. The hammer was cocked by the sleeve passing back over it, much as a Winchester is cocked.

The Pattern 1897 was, of course, the first commercial Ross rifle, one that is practically unknown today. The principal production period appears to have been during the years 1898 and 1899. Since so few of this pattern have turned up, production must have been very limited. Output ceased completely when Ross introduced his Pattern 1900 Sporter late in 1900.

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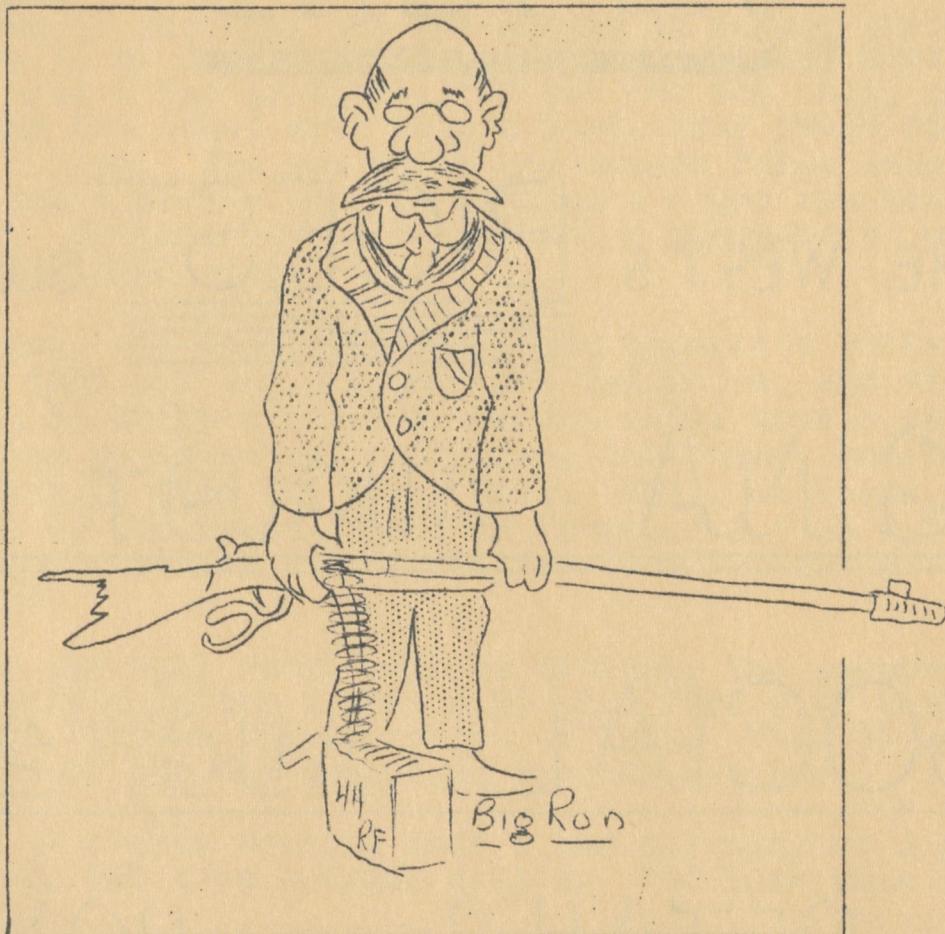
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# GUN TALK WITH FRED



In the past issues of GUN TALK WITH FRED I have test fired a few antiques, and some not so antiques. This time I am going into more modern weapons. As quite a few of you know I once in a while try to be a target shooter with the pistols. Now I am probably not much of an authority on target pistols if my scores are any indication, but like all things I have developed a few opinions about them.

The gun I have signalled out for my comments today is the Smith and Wesson K 38. In my opinion this is the gun to beat in any match. If I had my choice of one gun to own and keep for every type of shooting this would be it. While it is not an elephant stopper like those big magnums it will fill every bill that the handgunner wants. From target shooting to plinking and general use. I have shot the K 38 in every possible element and sport. From plinking at gophers and small game, to pistol matches and police combat shoots. I can say this, it has never let me down.

There is a trend to shooting the automatics in target shooting these days, and there is no doubt that autos shoot well and have their place. But the autos have a few problems. Of the two new ones, one is not worth owning and the other will keep a handloader awake nights trying to figure out a load. The new Smith and Wesson falls into the latter group. The Smith & Wesson auto is without a doubt the fussiest gun I have ever seen. Bullets key-hole and have a tendency to wander if everything is not JUST right.

On the other hand, the K 38 will shoot old cigarette butts. The K will shoot anything that you can get into the cylinders, and shoot it well. Loads can range in every direction and you still have a good shooting gun. Bullets can be oversize, undersize, inbetween, and they all come out and surprisingly they all group well. While on loads, the popular bullet seems to be the Lyman 358495 in front of 2.5 or 2.7 grains of bullseye. Either of these loads will lay them all in the 10 if you can hold well enough.

To say that the gun will shoot well is probably the understatement of the year. To brag a little I shot a 94 slow fire with this gun at the Saskatchewan Outdoor Championships of 1963. This 94 was the high slow fire target of the day including the .22 calibers.

For once there is really nothing that I can say against a gun. The K 38 has good trigger, and good cocking action. The lock time is fast, and the sear crisp.

There are a few things I will mention at this time. If you own one of these guns, invest in a set of target grips and a trigger shoe. These two items will put points on your score. If your gun has the wide spur hammer so much the better.

The K is presently available in a single action model that takes out the double action works and makes for a shorter hammer fall, and better lock time. The only drawback is that it limits the gun to single action shooting. This is no real problem on a target gun.

If anyone has a beef about the K it is the fact that the hammer must be cocked each time and this puts a crimp on the rapid fire shooting in matches. For those who do not shoot competitive pistol, rapid fire is 5 shot strings in 10 seconds. I have always maintained that the gun should be cocked on the recoil of the weapon. If this is done no time is lost. The cocking motion must also be done properly with the thumb coming straight back and the gun not rolled in the hand. A little practice cocking will overcome all difficulties.

I will not go into specifications of the gun as you can look them up in any gun book on the market today. All I can say is that the old "wheel gun" will be around for a long time, and until they come up with something that can match it I will keep on thumbin' the old hammer. Yes, the K. 38, that's my idea of a gun.

In the last issue you saw the new line of the C.I.L. guns. I had an opportunity to fire the cheapie of the line, the little single shot .22. This rifle is the model III. I purchased one for my Air Cadet Squadron as a prize for one of the shooters and could not resist trying it out.

Looking the gun over I saw the familiar C.I.L. oval stamped right there on the breech, and in bold lettering on the barrel is "CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LTD. MONTREAL CANADA", and hidden away on the side of the breech next to the stock is "MADE BY J. G. ANSCHUTS, WEST GERMANY". My, My, one gun; two countries.

Apart from the rifle's rather obscure parentage it is not a bad value. The rifle has a slide safety on the right side - cocks on closing - half moon extractor - an adjustable leaf rear sight - hooded front sight - and a nice finish.

Now, when I said hooded front sight, what I really meant was the front sight has a ring around it. This will keep careless hands from banging the sight out of wack. The half moon extractor can be a nuisance till you get used to it. You must slide the extractor forward before loading it, or you get the rim in front of the extractor. I will also note that the rim is fully enclosed and has a vent in case of a split rim or case. Might as well mention while the ejector has a few drawbacks in loading it really pulls the cartridges out and pops them all over.

All in all, the little gun is just what the doctor ordered for the budding shooter who is getting his first rifle. Youthful hands can do little wrong with this rifle, and it has all the safety features. Besides, it's a Canadian (?) rifle.

As far as accuracy goes the gun will do anything that comparable guns will do and maybe a little better. The sights are good for hunting and plinking, but not so good on the range. As far as I can see it is as good a rifle, dollar for dollar, as you will find on the market today, and has the makings of a fine "first rifle" for your budding sharpshooter.

While on the subject of guns for kids, MAKE THAT FIRST ONE A SINGLE SHOT. There is nothing worse than buying a kid an auto-loader. He will grow up with no respect for ammo and will let go half a box at every gopher that he sees. Those old "one shooters" will teach him that he has to shoot accurately right from the first bullet, and will teach him how to hunt, not shoot up the scenery.

The foregoing, while not on the field of antiques, is my contribution to the hunter safety movement. (one of my favourite pastimes).

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# SWAP SHOP

WANTED: (to borrow) Any 35 mm color slides taken at the Moose Jaw shoot this year. I will return the original and also a duplicate slide for your trouble. Jack Stead, 2209 Dufferin Rd., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Ross rifles, ammunition, accessories - especially pop-up peep sight for M-10 .280 - and literature; also Lee Metford .303 carbine, .577-450 Martini-Henry carbine. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

WILL BUY OR GIVE BETTER THAN AVERAGE TRADES FOR THE FOLLOWING: Ammunition of Canadian manufacture, all dates and loadings of military loads, variations right to the most minute detail in sporting loads (shot sizes). Want shotshells loaded by small Canadian firms, as long as it can be identified as Canadian by either top wad or case wall markings. Also want .22 box lots and powder cans of Canadian manufacture. John A. Belton, 52 Sauve Road, Ste. Philomene, Quebec, Can.

WANTED: NEW MEMBERS FOR THE S.G.C.A. How about signing up a new member. Every new member we get will make the S. G. C. A. a better organization to belong to. Write S. G. C. A., Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: 10 pistols, .32 to .455 cal. and priced \$10.00 to \$45.00.

WANT Canadian 9 mm Browning and Sten. Roy Hanlon 146 - 7 St., N.W., Medicine Hat, Alberta.

WANTED: Model 1900-1902-1904 Winchester single shot 22's. Model 1873 saddle ring carbine and cartridges headstamped W.R.A. Co. Ask about trades on cartridges and guns. C. W. Bailey, Box 300, Climax, Sask.

REWARD FOR INFORMATION leading to purchase of any arm of the Civil War period. Trades include two fine old English doubles, both in v.g. condition, one is a pinfire, numerous handguns of foreign make and suicide special style. Inquiries invited. L. J. Smith, 411 Isabella St. E., Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE: S.G.C.A. CRESTS. Crests are still \$3.00 and are now in stock. S.G.C.A., Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

TRADE OR BUY: Have guns, bayonets, ammunition, cap badges and war medals. Will trade or buy. R. R. Gaudry, 4408-2nd Ave. N., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: LETTERS, ADS, COMMENTS, IDEAS, anything that will make GUN TALK more interesting. Send in a contribution to GUN TALK today.

WANTED: CARTRIDGES FOR MY COLLECTION. When in Regina stop in and buy - sell - or trade in cartridges. Have a large amount of duplicates. Sorry, I do not have any lists of duplicates. Fred Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: New Win. 12 gauge 3 in. Magnum Pump shotgun \$115.00 or swap for good 1876 Win. Rifle, Ross 303 rifle, forend cut down, good. Pistols and revolvers also for sale. Need Colt Army or Frontier Rev. 7½ in. barrel, Winchesters wanted. On No. 1 Highway 16 miles east of Sask. - Manitoba border, call in and gab. Ed Page, Hargrave, Manitoba.

WANTED: Long Magnum Mauser action, or rifle, any caliber, using such action. B. C. Mang, Box 718, Melville, Sask.

WANTED: Colts, New line or Old line Colts, Derringers or what have you. Colt Moulds, cappers and flasks, original only. Also odd-ball revolvers and pistols. W. S. Evans, Box 571, Calgary.

THERE'S MORE IN '64: Twenty cents in stamps or coin brings a new revised and greatly enlarged list of cartridges for collectors. Also want cartridges for my collection and for resale. ALTA-AMMO Cartridges for collectors, 12231 - 137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE: Husquavarna 30-06 near mint \$90.00, Marlin 336, 30-30, perfect, \$75.00, Hi-Standard 6", 22 cal. auto, \$50.00. Want parts for Win. 95 and 73 also pistols and rifles for rebuilding. Will trade cartridge cases for reloading. Can use all caliber including 303 Br., have most cal. to trade. Howard Gowan, Box 518, Swift Current, Sask.

WANTED: Hudson Bay trade guns, bullet moulds and powder flasks. For sale or Trade, Winchester Model 73 rifle. Norman Nagel, Leader, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Nazi-German-British-Canadian-Scottish- berets, badges, medals, caps, helmets, daggers, uniforms, will buy any Nazi relics. A. Banks, 25 Hadley Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

WANTED: 1928 A-1 .45 cal. Thompson gun in good working order for registration. 9mm Browning Hi-power service pistols of all types. U. S. .30 cal. M-1, M-2 and M-3 carbines. Lugers .41 cal. Remington Derringer. J. D. Abell, P.O. Box 247, Herbert, Sask.

WANTED: Remington Rolling Block with bayonet and rod. Rods for 1861 Enfield rifle and carbine. Have for trade a few army cap badges. Old style 12 gauge shotgun shell hand loader with powder and shot gauge. Maurice V. Winton, Viceroy, Sask.

COLLECTORS CARTRIDGES: List No. 4, \$1.00, Frank Clickner, 510 Meadowlane Road, Dearborn, Mich. U.S.A.

WANTED: Collectors cartridges, Japanese NAMBU pistol, also holster stock for Mauser 7.63 with 5½ inch barrel. N. H. Nodwell, Bigger, Sask.

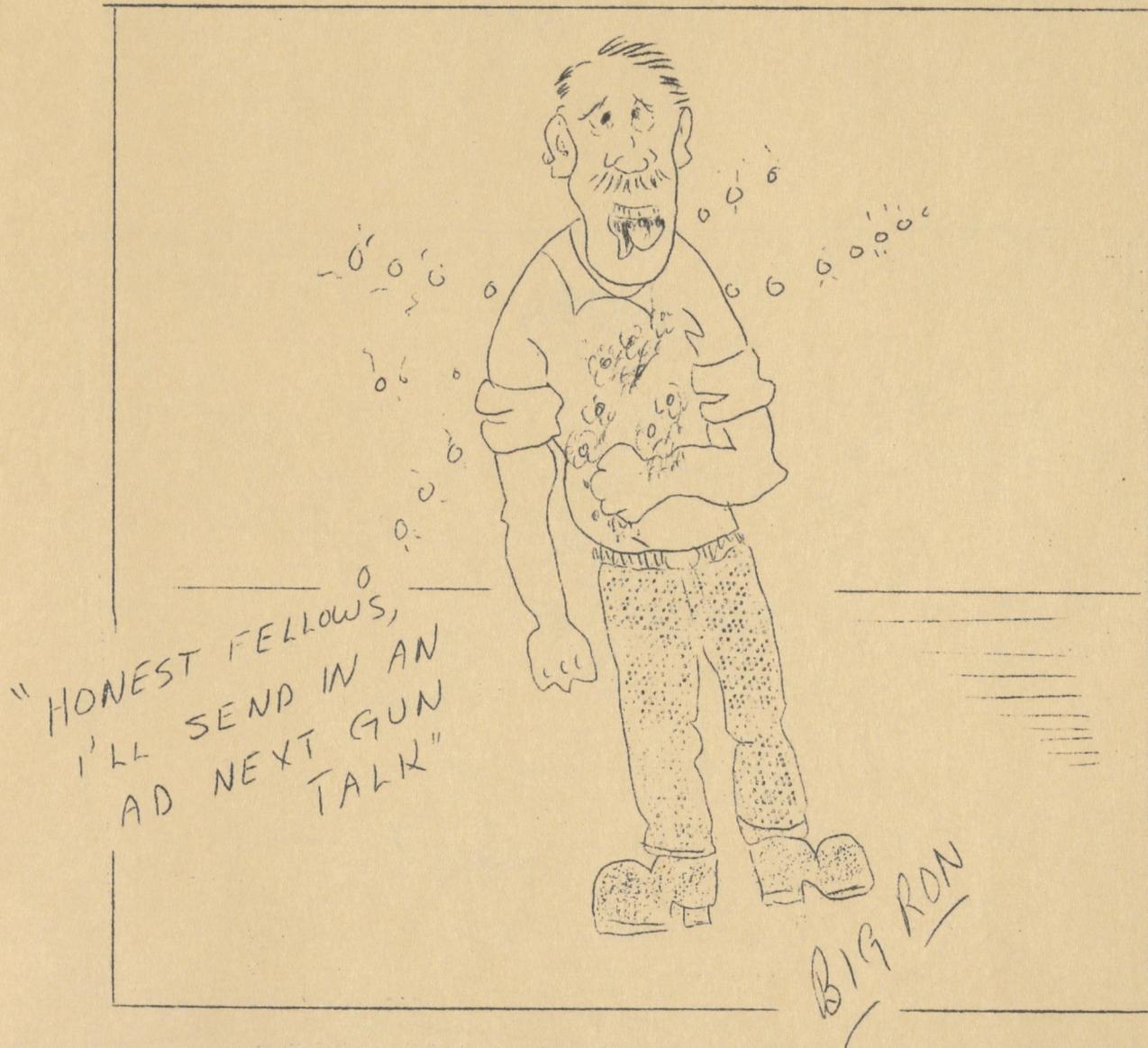
WANTED TO BUY OR BORROW: Cooey rifles and shotguns, Tobin rifles shotguns for research purposes. Information on models, numbers, brand names and grades. Catalogues and advertisements of above. Nick Krevosheia, 12231 - 137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED: Swords, bayonets, daggers, any edged weapons that you have. Will pay top cash dollar for anything that you have in this line. Fred Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: New latest edition of "The Winchester Book", \$16.25 with order. A must for Winchester collectors. Will trade a 45-70 Remington Rolling block for Winchester 1873 or 1886. Want 1876 and 1866 Winchester. N. Evans, Flaxcombe, Sask.

WANTED: Rear sight for a Whitney-Kennedy rifle. Also back toggle for Luger pistol. Chas. A. Ursel, 72 Braemar Ave., St. Boniface 6, Manitoba.

WANTED: Ejector or complete action for 1876 Winchester 32 WCF. Also stock with buttplate for 1895 Winchester 40-72. M. Bilan, 379 Helmsdale Ave., Winnipeg 15, Man.



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Small frame Webley Mark III pocket revolver, 4 inch barrel, 6 shots, nickel finish in very good condition. Price \$22.50.

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Ruger Single Six revolver in caliber 367 Magnum, 6½ inch barrel. Used in as new condition, without a mark or scratch. \$95.00.

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Smith & Wesson K-22 Masterpiece revolver, 6" barrel, trigger shoe and spur hammer, thumbrest target stocks. Used in good condition with light wear to finish. \$75.00.

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BRNO MODEL FIVE 22 Cal. sporting rifle, the barrel is marked Model I but the gun is the current Model Five. Used in as new condition for Fifty Bucks.

\*\*\*\*\*

German Military K-98 Mauser action rifles, sold everywhere as new, but I think they are only very good condition as I suspect they may be arsenal rebuilds. Priced at \$32.50.

\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*

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R.I.C. Webley Model, presentation grade, nickel plated, light scroll engraving. 5 shots, 4 inch barrel, caliber 450. In immaculate original condition, in original case complete with screwdriver and cleaning rod.

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A similar gun illustrated Plate 31 (d) in the Webley Story by Dowell.

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Webley Mark V Service revolver, caliber 455, birdshead grip, six inch barrel. In good original condition with little wear to bluing. An uncommon weapon in this barrel length. \$21.00.

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A Webley Mark II (2 star) service revolver, six shots, six inch barrel, nominal 455 caliber, birds head grip. Frankly have never heard of the Mark Two, two star before, but this one is, and marked with an issue date of 1916. About 80% original blue. \$25.00

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A Webley Mark VI (that's right Mark Six) Service revolver, Birds Head Grip, six inch barrel, six shots, caliber stamped 450/455. Issue date of 1915. About 70% original finish. \$20.00

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